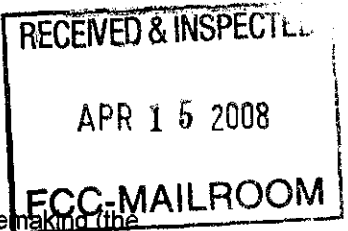


**Comments in Response to Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking  
MB Docket No. 04-233**



I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

- (1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.
- (2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.
- (3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.
- (4) The FCC must not establish a two-tiered renewal system in which certain licensees would be automatically barred from routine renewal application processing. The proposed mandatory special renewal review of certain classes of applicants by the Commissioners themselves would amount to coercion of religious broadcasters. Those who stay true to their consciences and present only the messages they correspond to their beliefs could face long, expensive and potentially ruinous renewal proceedings.
- (5) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

Debbie Montoya

Signature

4-6-08  
Date

Debbie Montoya

Name

PO Box 1098-  
Address Richland, MO 65556

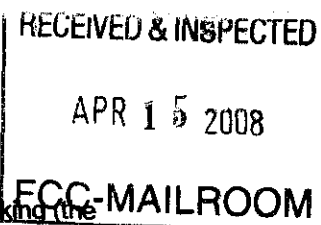
N/A

573-765-3941  
Phone

N/A  
Title (if any)

N/A  
Organization (if any)

Comments in Response to Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking  
MB Docket No. 04-233



I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) The FCC must not establish a two-tiered renewal system in which certain licensees would be automatically barred from routine renewal application processing. The proposed mandatory special renewal review of certain classes of applicants by the Commissioners themselves would amount to coercion of religious broadcasters. Those who stay true to their consciences and present only the messages they correspond to their beliefs could face long, expensive and potentially ruinous renewal proceedings.

(5) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

Ray Medley

Signature

3-31-08  
Date

RAY Medley

Name

708 Lapoint, Linn Creek, Mo. 65052  
Address

\_\_\_\_\_  
Phone

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title (if any)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Organization (if any)

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed on preceding page.

NAME

ADDRESS

1	<u>Richard Bohling</u>	<u>18960 Jewell Rd Lebanon MO 65536</u>
2	<u>Richard Bohling</u>	<u>18960 Jewell Rd Lebanon MO 65536</u>
3	<u>Christine Jones</u>	<u>1028 N. Adams Lebanon MO 65536</u>
4	<u>Irwin Jones</u>	<u>1008 N. Adams Lebanon MO 65536</u>
5	<u>Ruthie Jones</u>	<u>107 S Myrtle Conway, MO. 656032</u>
6	<u>Gary Jones</u>	<u>107 S. Myrtle Conway, MO 656032</u>
7	<u>Wynona Rubio</u>	<u>530 N. Madison Lebanon, MO. 65536</u>
8	<u>Wan Moore</u>	<u>3176 Hill Rd. New Sprg, MO 65662</u>
9	<u>Julie Neelskamp</u>	<u>2349 Oakdale Ave. Lebanon MO 65536</u>
10	<u>Pat C Harsley</u>	<u>18758 Oaks Dr Phillipsburg MO. 65722</u>
11	<u>Mary Gregory Harmon</u>	<u>#401 Lebanon MO 65536</u>
12	<u>Deborah Price</u>	<u>4150 Wood Street Lebanon, MO 65536</u>
13	<u>Gennie Gurt</u>	<u>150 Main St Apt #2</u>
14	<u>Don Lynn</u>	<u>179 Lewis Ave</u>
15	<u>Carolyn Thornton</u>	<u>18905 Dove Rd, Phillipsburg, MO, 65722</u>
16	<u>Allen Briggs</u>	<u>388 Bland Ave, Lebanon, MO. 65536</u>
17	<u>Ed Off</u>	<u>1131 Apple Ln Lebanon MO 65536</u>
18	<u>Wesley H Harsley</u>	<u>18758 Oaks Dr Phillipsburg MO 65722</u>
19	<u>Imelda Smith</u>	<u>18905 Dove Dr Phillipsburg, MO 65722</u>
20	<u>Carolyn Breen</u>	<u>1035 Weyburn Lebanon MO 65536</u>
21	<u>Candice Kelm</u>	<u>P.O. Box 1753 Lebanon, MO. 65536</u>
22	<u>Jane Doble</u>	<u>1432 Thomas Dr. Lebanon, MO 65536</u>
23	<u>Joseph Scott</u>	
24	<u>Patrick A. Owen</u>	<u>23154 Red Oak Leb. MO. 65536</u>
25	<u>Robt. W. H.</u>	<u>2333 Cranberry Leb. MO 65536</u>
26	<u>Moia Stow</u>	<u>931 Fowler Leb. MO 65536</u>
27	<u>William E. Smith</u>	<u>22109 Oriole Ln Lebanon, MO 65536</u>
28	<u>Warland Greene</u>	<u>22109 Oriole Ln Lebanon 65536</u>
29	<u>Frank J. Doble</u>	<u>1432 Thomas Dr Lebanon MO, 65536</u>
30	<u>M. S.</u>	<u>931 Fowler - Lebanon, MO 65536</u>

6

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed on preceding page.

NAME

ADDRESS

NAME	ADDRESS
<del>Andrew Jones</del>	
Robt. Jones	1101 Howard Lebanon
Robt. Jones	100 Howard Lebanon
Robt. Jones	29150 Hwy F Lebanon
Robt. Jones	100 Howard Lebanon
Ervin Jones	1008 N. Adams Lebanon Mo. 65536
Kathy Rosen	24162 Greenhill Rd Lebanon, Mo. 65536
Jerry Rosen	24162 Greenhill Rd Lebanon, Mo. 65536
Jeannette Hicke	Timberwood Lebanon, Mo. 65536
Stanley Hicke	Timberwood Lebanon, Mo. 65536
Jeremy Rosen	Lebanon, Mo. 65536
John Rosen	Lebanon, Mo. 65536
Christine Jones	1008 N. Adams Lebanon Mo. 65536
Mike Miller	15700 DOLAN RD LEBANON
Chris Richardson	12531 Fiddle Lane Leb. Mo.
Iselena Richardson	" " " "
Lorner Massey	1647 Silverwood Dr Lebanon Mo 65536
Ralph Forester	140 Fairview Road Richland Mo
Dale Forester	140 Fairview Road Richland Mo
Rustin Jones	1008 N. Adams Lebanon Mo 65536
Garmin Jones	1008 N. Adams Lebanon Mo. 65536
Walter Miller	25858 Hwy AA Lebanon, Mo
Walter Miller	" "
Joseph Schiller	" "
Jason McKnight	" "
Brianna McKnight	" "
Justin McKnight	" "
Ed + Edna Williams	2529 Hwy 32 Lebanon Mo 65536
Ron + Jessie Mudge	10563 Hwy AA Grovespring 65663
Ray + Dorothy Mudge	10560 Hwy AA " "

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed on preceding page.

NAME	ADDRESS	
1 Bill & Hazel Duran	21823 Clinton Rd Lebanon, MO	65532
2 Leonaugh Ashley Perry	35463 Hwy 26 Bridge MO	65463
3 Richard England	232 Lee St	
4 Andrea England	Lebanon MO	65536
5 J. M. Miller	Lebanon, MO	65536
6 Ann Miller	Lebanon, MO	
7 Joan Thornton	927 Fowler Lebanon, MO	65536
8 David S. Sanner	690 Heavner St Lebanon, MO	65536
9 Stephen G. Goble	201 S. BURKE VERMILION, MO	65084
10 Joan Crane	600 Mariner Ave Lebanon, MO	65536
11 Alan H. H. H.	515 N. Maple St., Buffalo, MO	65622
12 Rachel H. H.	515 N. Maple Buffalo, MO	65622
13 Amy H. H.	2300 S Cedar Bl. P. Falcon	65470
14 Edna H. H.	39811 Hwy 32 S. Lebanon, MO	65543
15 Donna Mason	1048 Fowler Lebanon, MO	65536
16 Halley Malone	13654 State Hwy 64 Lebanon, MO	
17 Robert Malone	13654 State Hwy 64 Lebanon, MO	
18 Sharyn L. L. L.	922 New Buffalo Rd Lebanon, MO	
19 Ray Price	922 New Buffalo Rd Lebanon, MO	
20 B. H. H. H.	1517 West Brice, Trailer #11	
21 Rick Ray & Reg C	27100 Hillside Lebanon, MO	
22 Lea Redden	309 Warren St. Richland, MO	65556
23 Robert & Hattie Malone	13654 St. Hwy. 64 Lebanon, MO	65536
24 Daniel Sapp	28750 Hwy AB Richland, MO	65556
25 Chad Hale	374 Vanhook St Lebanon, MO	
26 Rebekah Arnold	2521 Oak Bend Lebanon, MO	65536
27 <del>Rebekah</del> Rebekah Arnold	2521 Oak Bend, MO	65536
28		
29		
30		

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed on preceding page.

	NAME	ADDRESS
	<u>Mark Vef</u>	<u>3048 St Hwy Ww Conway Mo</u>
1	<u>Loril Bygh</u>	<u>3048 St Hwy Ww Conway Mo.</u>
2	<u>Daniel Bygh</u>	<u>12243 Hwy 38 Cabool Mo</u>
3	<u>Tabitha Heighty</u>	<u>12243 Hwy 38 Cabool Mo</u>
4	<u>Rayton Heighty</u>	<u>12243 Hwy 38 Cabool Mo</u>
5	<u>Nevada Heighty</u>	<u>12243 Hwy 38 Cabool Mo</u>
6	<u>Darrel Heighty</u>	<u>12148 Hwy 38 Cabool Mo.</u>
7	<u>Janett Heighty</u>	<u>12148 Hwy 38 Cabool Mo.</u>
8	<u>Seth Heighty</u>	<u>12148 Hwy 38 Cabool Mo.</u>
9	<u>Best Heighty</u>	<u>12148 Hwy 38 Cabool Mo.</u>
10	<u>Elzie Heighty</u>	<u>12148 Hwy 38 Cabool Mo.</u>
11	<u>Aannah Heighty</u>	<u>12148 Hwy 38 Cabool Mo.</u>
12	<u>Robert Barbeau</u>	<u>PO Box 2072 Lebanon Mo.</u>
13	<u>April Barbeau</u>	<u>PO Box 2072 Lebanon Mo</u>
14	<u>Elizabeth Barbeau</u>	<u>PO Box 2072 Lebanon Mo.</u>
15	<u>Carolyn Barbeau</u>	<u>PO Box 2072 Lebanon Mo.</u>
16	<u>Jim Barbeau</u>	<u>PO Box 2072 Lebanon Mo.</u>
17	<u>Travis Jones</u>	<u>24120 Grindstone Rd Lebanon MO.</u>
18	<u>Crystal Jones</u>	<u>24120 Grindstone Rd Lebanon Mo</u>
19	<u>Sierra Ralke</u>	<u>24120 Grindstone Rd Lebanon Mo</u>
20	<u>Askleyn Jones</u>	<u>24120 Grindstone Rd Lebanon Mo</u>
21	<u>Anthea Montes</u>	<u>1034 Spring Valley Rd 3A Osage Beach, Mo</u>
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed on preceding page.

NAME

ADDRESS

	NAME	ADDRESS
1	Linda Atkinson	13070 old Walnut Rd Lebanon MO
2	David A. Sumrell	1216 Lacy Dr. Lebanon, MO
3	Linda Medley	708 Lapoint, Linn Creek, Mo 65052
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		

Comments in Response to Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking  
MB Docket No. 04-233

APR 10 2008

FCC-MAILROOM

I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

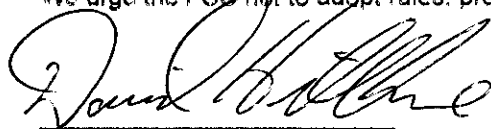
(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) The FCC must not establish a two-tiered renewal system in which certain licensees would be automatically barred from routine renewal application processing. The proposed mandatory special renewal review of certain classes of applicants by the Commissioners themselves would amount to coercion of religious broadcasters. Those who stay true to their consciences and present only the messages they correspond to their beliefs could face long, expensive and potentially ruinous renewal proceedings.

(5) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.



Signature

David Hillhouse

Name

Date

4/10/08

Address

33176 Alpine Ln, Falcon, MO.

65470

Phone

417-668-5942

Title (if any)

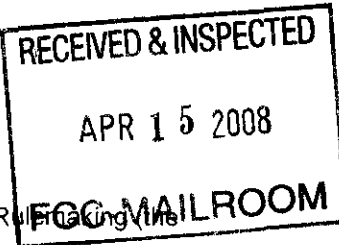
Organization (if any)



RECEIVED  
APR 10 2008  
FCC-MAILROOM

4-10-08  
Date  
P.O. Box 251  
Lebanon, MO. 65536  
Address  
417-533-3067  
Phone

**Comments in Response to Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking  
MB Docket No. 04-233**



I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

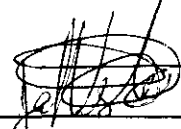
(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) The FCC must not establish a two-tiered renewal system in which certain licensees would be automatically barred from routine renewal application processing. The proposed mandatory special renewal review of certain classes of applicants by the Commissioners themselves would amount to coercion of religious broadcasters. Those who stay true to their consciences and present only the messages they correspond to their beliefs could face long, expensive and potentially ruinous renewal proceedings.

(5) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

John Vestal  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

owner, Tox main group  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Title (if any)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Organization (if any)

4/10/08  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

91693 Hwy. 5  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Address Grovespring, mo 65662

417-462-0017  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Phone

Comments in Response to Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking  
MB Docket No. 04-233

APR 15 2008

FCC-MAILROOM

I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) The FCC must not establish a two-tiered renewal system in which certain licensees would be automatically barred from routine renewal application processing. The proposed mandatory special renewal review of certain classes of applicants by the Commissioners themselves would amount to coercion of religious broadcasters. Those who stay true to their consciences and present only the messages they correspond to their beliefs could face long, expensive and potentially ruinous renewal proceedings.

(5) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways. (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

Flene Wiseman

Signature

4-10-08  
Date

FLENE WISEMAN

Name

20291 Madison Court 104  
Address

588-3275  
Phone

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title (if any)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Organization (if any)

Comments in Response to Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking  
MB Docket No. 04-233

APR 15 2008

FCC-MAILROOM

I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) The FCC must not establish a two-tiered renewal system in which certain licensees would be automatically barred from routine renewal application processing. The proposed mandatory special renewal review of certain classes of applicants by the Commissioners themselves would amount to coercion of religious broadcasters. Those who stay true to their consciences and present only the messages they correspond to their beliefs could face long, expensive and potentially ruinous renewal proceedings.

(5) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

H. Nadine Jones

Signature

4-10-08  
Date

H. Nadine Jones

Name

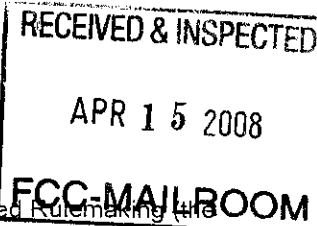
207 N Madison Lebanon mo 65556  
Address apt 212

417-533-1298  
Phone

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title (if any)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Organization (if any)

Comments in Response to Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking  
MB Docket No. 04-233



I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) The FCC must not establish a two-tiered renewal system in which certain licensees would be automatically barred from routine renewal application processing. The proposed mandatory special renewal review of certain classes of applicants by the Commissioners themselves would amount to coercion of religious broadcasters. Those who stay true to their consciences and present only the messages they correspond to their beliefs could face long, expensive and potentially ruinous renewal proceedings.

(5) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

Ellis L. Cravens

Signature

4-10-08  
Date

Ellis L. Cravens

Name

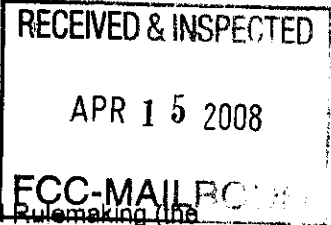
9566 Hwy 2, Hartsville, Mo. 65667  
Address

417-668-5954  
Phone

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title (if any)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Organization (if any)

Comments in Response to Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking  
MB Docket No. 04-233



I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) The FCC must not establish a two-tiered renewal system in which certain licensees would be automatically barred from routine renewal application processing. The proposed mandatory special renewal review of certain classes of applicants by the Commissioners themselves would amount to coercion of religious broadcasters. Those who stay true to their consciences and present only the messages they correspond to their beliefs could face long, expensive and potentially ruinous renewal proceedings.

(5) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

Signature

Name

Title (if any)

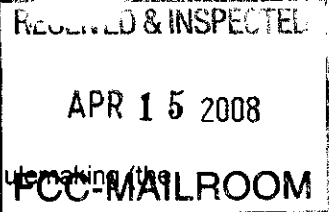
Organization (if any)

Date

Address

Phone

**Comments In Response to Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking  
MB Docket No. 04-233**



I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) The FCC must not establish a two-tiered renewal system in which certain licensees would be automatically barred from routine renewal application processing. The proposed mandatory special renewal review of certain classes of applicants by the Commissioners themselves would amount to coercion of religious broadcasters. Those who stay true to their consciences and present only the messages they correspond to their beliefs could face long, expensive and potentially ruinous renewal proceedings.

(5) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

Signature

Max Rhoades

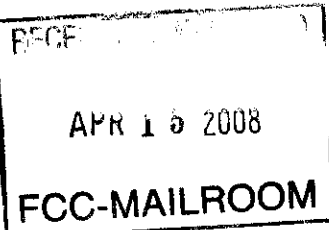
Name

Title (if any)

Organization (if any)

4-10-08  
Date  
19624 Julie I  
Lebanon, mo. 65536  
Address  
417-532-7387  
Phone

**Comments in Response to Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking  
MB Docket No. 04-233**



I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) The FCC must not establish a two-tiered renewal system in which certain licensees would be automatically barred from routine renewal application processing. The proposed mandatory special renewal review of certain classes of applicants by the Commissioners themselves would amount to coercion of religious broadcasters. Those who stay true to their consciences and present only the messages they correspond to their beliefs could face long, expensive and potentially ruinous renewal proceedings.

(5) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

Brenda Vestal

Signature

4/9/08

Date

Brenda Vestal

Name

91693 Hwy. 5

Address

Grovespring, Mo 65662

417-462-0047

Phone

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title (if any)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Organization (if any)



RECEIVED & INSPECTED  
APR 16 2008  
FCC-MAILROOM

FCC-MAILROOM

---

Organization (if any)

FCC-MAIL ROOM

APR 15 2008

RECEIVED &amp; INSPECTED

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

- (1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.
- (2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.
- (3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.
- (4) The FCC must not establish a two-tiered renewal system in which certain licensees would be automatically barred from routine renewal application processing. The proposed mandatory special renewal review of certain classes of applicants by the Commissioners themselves would amount to coercion of religious broadcasters. Those who stay true to their consciences and present only the messages they correspond to their beliefs could face long, expensive and potentially ruinous renewal proceedings.
- (5) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

Sheila Cravens

Signature

3-30-08

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Sheila Cravens

Name

5988 Hwy. H, Hartville, MO 65667  
Address

Address

417-668-5632

Phone

**Title (if any)**

Organization (if any)

RECEIVED & INSPECTED  
APR 15 2008  
FCC-MAILROOM

APR 15 2008

FCC-MAIL ROOM

- We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

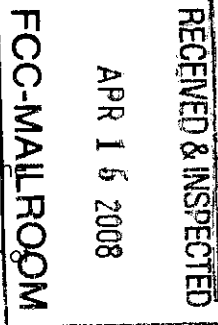
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Address

Phone

**Organization (if any)**

Comments in Response to Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking  
MB Docket No. 04-233



I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) The FCC must not establish a two-tiered renewal system in which certain licensees would be automatically barred from routine renewal application processing. The proposed mandatory special renewal review of certain classes of applicants by the Commissioners themselves would amount to coercion of religious broadcasters. Those who stay true to their consciences and present only the messages they correspond to their beliefs could face long, expensive and potentially ruinous renewal proceedings.

(5) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

Kirk Kilfooy  
Signature

4/9/08  
Date

Kirk Kilfooy  
Name

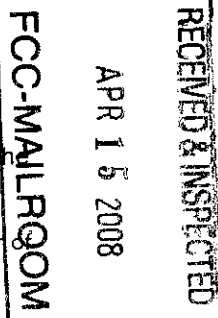
Newhome Rd  
Address

668-5695  
Phone

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title (if any)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Organization (if any)

Comments in Response to Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking  
MB Docket No. 04-233



I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking ("NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) The FCC must not establish a two-tiered renewal system in which certain licensees would be automatically barred from routine renewal application processing. The proposed mandatory special renewal review of certain classes of applicants by the Commissioners themselves would amount to coercion of religious broadcasters. Those who stay true to their consciences and present only the messages they correspond to their beliefs could face long, expensive and potentially ruinous renewal proceedings.

(5) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

Jay Kilfoy  
Signature

4/9/08  
Date

Jay Kilfoy  
Name

5611 Springs Valley Loop  
Address Marshfield, Mo. 65706

859-7288  
Phone

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title (if any)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Organization (if any)

Comments in Response to Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking  
MB Docket No. 04-233

RECEIVED & INSPECTED

APR 15 2008

FCC-MAILROOM

I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) The FCC must not establish a two-tiered renewal system in which certain licensees would be automatically barred from routine renewal application processing. The proposed mandatory special renewal review of certain classes of applicants by the Commissioners themselves would amount to coercion of religious broadcasters. Those who stay true to their consciences and present only the messages they correspond to their beliefs could face long, expensive and potentially ruinous renewal proceedings.

(5) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

*Mahalla Cravens*

Signature

*4-10-08*  
Date

*Mahalla Cravens*

Name

*9566 Hwy 2*  
*Hartsville, MS 38667*  
Address

*417-668-5954*  
Phone

Title (if any)

Organization (if any)

Comments in Response to Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking  
MB Docket No. 04-233

RECEIVED & INSPECTED  
APR 15 2008  
FCC-MAIL ROOM

I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking ("NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) The FCC must not establish a two-tiered renewal system in which certain licensees would be automatically barred from routine renewal application processing. The proposed mandatory special renewal review of certain classes of applicants by the Commissioners themselves would amount to coercion of religious broadcasters. Those who stay true to their consciences and present only the messages they correspond to their beliefs could face long, expensive and potentially ruinous renewal proceedings.

(5) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

John Cross  
Signature

4-9-08  
Date

John Cross  
Name

9725 HIZ HARTWILLE  
Address  
MO. 65667

PASTOR  
Title (if any)

417-668-5937  
Phone

Peace View Church  
Organization (if any)

Comments in Response to Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking  
MB Docket No. 04-233

I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) The FCC must not establish a two-tiered renewal system in which certain licensees would be automatically barred from routine renewal application processing. The proposed mandatory special renewal review of certain classes of applicants by the Commissioners themselves would amount to coercion of religious broadcasters. Those who stay true to their consciences and present only the messages they correspond to their beliefs could face long, expensive and potentially ruinous renewal proceedings.

(5) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

Earl Carriger

Signature

4-9-08

Date

Earl Carriger

Name

3578 Carriger Rd Grovespring, MO

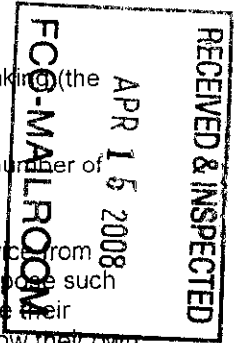
Address

417-462-7720

Phone

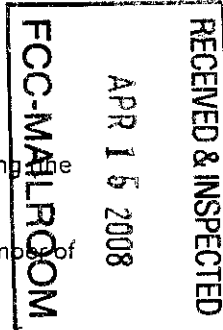
\_\_\_\_\_  
Title (if any)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Organization (if any)





Comments in Response to Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking  
MB Docket No. 04-233



I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) The FCC must not establish a two-tiered renewal system in which certain licensees would be automatically barred from routine renewal application processing. The proposed mandatory special renewal review of certain classes of applicants by the Commissioners themselves would amount to coercion of religious broadcasters. Those who stay true to their consciences and present only the messages they correspond to their beliefs could face long, expensive and potentially ruinous renewal proceedings.

(5) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

Janet Carriger  
Signature

4-9-08  
Date

Janet Carriger  
Name

3578 Carriger Rd., Grovespring,  
Address  
MO 65662

417-462-7720  
Phone

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title (if any)

Elk Creek Southern  
Organization (if any) Baptist Church